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HEALTH
1971
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NEWHAVEN PORT HEALTH AUTHORITY

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PORT MEDICAL OFFICER

FOR THE YEAR ENDED

31st December, 1970

Public Health Department,
The Grange,
Southover,
LEWES, Sussex.

February, 1971.

NEWHAVEN PORT HEALTH AUTHORITY

ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED

31st December, 1970.

To the Members of the Newhaven Port Health Authority

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the Annual Port Health Report for Newhaven for the year 1970. This report has been prepared in accordance with directions contained in Form Port 20 of the Department of Health and Social Security. Information under Sections I, V, VI, VIII, XIV, XV and XVI need only be given every five years unless there are changes to report. 1970 is a year when a full report is required under each Section.

The year under review saw further developments in the use of Newhaven as a Port for foreign-going ships in contrast to its traditional role as a cross-channel port. The fruit and vegetable trade continued to increase as also did the importation of meat and meat products from all over the world. A total of 241 ships arrived at Fisher and Duforest's berths on the East Quay during the year compared with 127 in 1969. It is anticipated that the trade in fruit and vegetables will continue to expand in the forthcoming year. Facilities at the port have been provided so that Newhaven is now equipped to deal with importation of wine, sherry, port etc., in bulk.

The container traffic using the cross-channel ferries continued to increase in amount. The meat trade expanded considerably with some 318 containers of French frozen cartoned beef and carcass beef being passed through the port compared with 188 in 1969. A system of deferred inspection was followed for the carcass beef since no facilities exist at Newhaven for unloading meat from lorries under hygienic conditions. This trade continues to create problems for the Port Health Inspectors and although two inspectors are now employed the timing of the ferries and the seven day week makes coverage very difficult. A shift system may ultimately prove to be the solution.

The total net tonnage of ships entering Newhaven Port in 1970 was 1,382,416 compared with 1,157,597 in 1969. This was made up of 1,728 ships (an increase of 131 over 1969) from foreign ports and 644 coastwise ships (an increase of 10). Imports in 1970 amounted to 602,810 tons (579,889 tons in 1969). As in previous years, the main item was sand ballast (299,268 tons compared with 341,000 tons in 1969). However, the import of fruit and vegetables more than doubled during the year from 62,000 tons to 136,000 tons. Meat imports also doubled from 12,000 tons to 25,000 tons. Other main imports include timber, dairy produce, fertilizers and minerals, machinery and tourist vehicles. Mention should also be made of the growth of Newhaven as a wine importing port. Exports were reduced during the year from 134,109 tons in 1969 to 113,487 tons. The main items as previously were tourist vehicles, motor road vehicles and scrap metal. Full details are contained in the report.

The Car Ferry and Passenger service between Newhaven and Dieppe operated from 1st January to 31st December with the peak arrivals and departures (12 per day) lasting from June to September. During the year the total number of inward passengers (Alien, Commonwealth Immigrants and British) which arrived at the Port was 267,855 (249,156 in 1969) whilst outward passengers numbered 253,325 (242,635 in 1969). A total of 84,020 Aliens arrived during 1970 compared with 76,608 in 1969 and of these 150 were refused permission to land by the Immigration Officer and 484 were subjected to detailed medical inspection. Two were refused permission to land on medical grounds. Of the 5,460 Commonwealth Immigrants who arrived at the Port in 1970 28 were refused permission to land by the Immigration Officer and 7 were subjected to a detailed medical inspection. There were no refusals to land on medical grounds.

A case of malaria involving a crew member of the Djungo was landed at Newhaven during the year. The ship had brought a cargo of bananas from Abidjan on the Ivory Coast, West Africa. This illustrates how Newhaven is now in the front line for the protection of this country against the importation of disease as a result of ships arriving from all over the world.

Once again I should like to thank Mr. Gibbs, the Port Health Inspector, and his deputy, Mr. Eysenk, for all that they have done during the year. The work of the port continues seven days a week and the arrival of boats at all hours has entailed a good deal of work outside ordinary office hours and also at weekends.

I have to thank all the doctors who helped in the medical inspection of Aliens and Commonwealth Immigrants for their valuable assistance throughout the year. My thanks are also due to H.M. Customs and to H.M. Immigration Service for their continued assistance and co-operation. I am also most grateful for the help given by the staff of British Rail and by all other departments and individuals associated with the work of the Port Health Service.

Finally, I want to tender my thanks to you for your help and encouragement during the year.

Yours obediently,

J. L. COTTON,

M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Port Medical Officer
and Medical Inspector of Aliens

SECTION I

STAFF

TABLE A

NAME OF OFFICER	NATURE OF APPOINTMENT	DATE OF APPOINTMENT	QUALIFICATIONS	ANY OTHER APPOINTMENT HELD
Dr. J. L. Cotton	Port Medical Officer and Medical Inspector of Aliens and Commonwealth Immigrants	1.11.1960	M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.	M.O.H. E. Sussex United Districts
Dr. R. Alexander	Deputy Port Medical Officer and Medical Inspector of Aliens & Commonwealth Immigrants	27. 1.1957	M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.	General Practitioner
Dr. B. W. Barras	Medical Inspector of Aliens & Commonwealth Immigrants	23. 3.1970	M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.	General Practitioner
Dr. G. N. Coad	Medical Inspector of Aliens & Commonwealth Immigrants	11. 7.1968	M.B., B. Chir.	General Practitioner
Dr. M. H. Draisey	Medical Inspector of Aliens & Commonwealth Immigrants	19. 3.1964	M.B., B.S.Lond.	General Practitioner
Dr. M. F. Raeburn	Medical Inspector of Aliens & Commonwealth Immigrants	2. 2.1967	M.B., Ch.B.	General Practitioner
Mr. M. R. Gibbs	Port Health Inspector and Food Inspector	1.10.1968	Cert.R.S.I. & S.I.J.B. Cert.R.S.I. Meat and Foods M.R.S.H.	Chief Public Health Inspector Newhaven U.D.C.
Mr. G. R. Eysenk	Assistant Port Health and Food Inspector	14.10.1969	Dip. of the P.H.I.S. Education Board R.S.H.Dip. in Atmospheric Pollution	Public Health Inspector Newhaven U.D.C.

NAME OF OFFICER	NATURE OF APPOINTMENT	DATE OF APPOINTMENT	QUALIFICATIONS	ANY OTHER APPOINTMENT HELD
Mrs. E. Baird	Part-time Clerk in Port Health Department	3. 3.1969	-	-
Mrs. A. E. Brown	Lady Attendant to Medical Inspector of Aliens & Commonwealth Immigrants	9. 7.1960	-	-
Mrs. D. Phillips	Lady Attendant to Medical Inspector of Aliens & Commonwealth Immigrants	2. 7.1967	-	-
Mrs. M. V. Burgess	Lady Attendant to Medical Inspector of Aliens & Commonwealth Immigrants	22. 6.70	-	-
Address and Telephone Number of the Medical Officer of Health		Lewes 4282	The Grange, Southover, LEWES, Sussex.	

SECTION II

AMOUNT OF SHIPPING ENTERING THE DISTRICT DURING THE YEAR

TABLE B

Ships from:-	Number	Tonnage	Number inspected		Number of ships reported as having or having had during the voyage infectious disease on board
			By the M.O.H.	By the P.H.I.	
Foreign Ports	1,728	1,251,631	15	220	1
Coastwise	644	130,785	-	21	-
Total	2,372	1,382,416	15	241	1

SECTION III

CHARACTER OF SHIPPING AND TRADE DURING THE YEAR

TABLE C

Number of Passengers	Inwards	267,855	) supplied by Immigration Authority
Number of Passengers	Outwards	253,325	
	Total	521,180	
Passenger Vessel Arrivals		1,070	(includes 37 other than ferry boats)
Passenger Vessel Sailings		1,033	

PRINCIPAL EXPORTS

TONS

Meat)	
Dairy Products)	
Cereals, unmilled)	
Cereals, milled	)	5,713
Fruit and Vegetables)	
Animal Feeding Stuffs)	
Sugar and Sugar preparations	.. .. .	16
Beverages.. .. .	.. .. .	347
Other Foodstuffs	.. .. .	3,248
Timber	.. .. .	46
Pulp and Waste Paper	.. .. .	33
Textile Fibre - waste	.. .. .	20
Ores - scrap	.. .. .	6,388
Crude Fertilizer and crude minerals other than clay		249
Oil Seeds and nuts)	
Animal and vegetable oils and fats)	
Crude rubber	)	2,967
Hides, skins, undressed furs and other basic materials)	

PRINCIPAL EXPORTS (Cont'd)TONS

Petroleum Products	29
Chemical Fertilisers	4
Chemicals.. .. .	2,446
Textiles	597
Non-metallic manufactures.. .. .	2,160
Iron and steel	6,778
Non-ferreous metals	433
Metal Manufactures	827
Machinery, non-electric	4,250
Machinery, electric	327
Road Motor Vehicles	11,367
Transport equipment	354
Wood manufactures.. .. .	242
Paper, paperboard manufactures	866
Other commodities.. .. .	14,029
Used packing	213
Live animals	166
Tourist vehicles	49,372

TOTAL

113,487PRINCIPAL IMPORTS

Meat	24,843
Dairy Products	10,677
Cereals	256
Fruit and vegetables	135,933
Beverages.. .. .	4,683
Other foodstuffs	246
Timber	19,745
Crude fertilizers & crude minerals other than clay	21,862
Animal and vegetable oils and fats	338
Crude rubber	274
Hides, skins, undressed furs and other basic materials (Bone meal, plants, esparto, lacs)	408
Petroleum products	108
Chemicals.. .. .	2,660
Textiles	1,319
Non-metallic manufactures.. .. .	1,879
Iron and steel	156
Non-ferreous metals	103
Metal manufactures	334
Machinery non-electrical	5,998
Machinery, electrical.. .. .	1,998
Road motor vehicles	5,989
Transport equipment	151
Wood manufactures	2,420
Paper, paperboard	133
Other commodities	10,574
Used packing	168
Live animals	96
Sand ballast	299,268
Tourist vehicles	50,191

TOTAL

602,810

Principal Ports from which Ships arrive

The main trade of the port is with Dieppe. Ships also arrive from other ports in northern France, Germany, Holland and the Scandinavian countries. Ships arrive regularly from Leinões in Portugal with wine and timber. Fruit and vegetables have come from Canada, the Canary Islands, Greece, Portugal, Spain, Cyprus, Israel, Egypt, Algeria, Libya, Argentina, Bermuda and U.S.A.

There has been a growing trade in bananas from the Ivory Coast, Surinam, the West Indies and Venezuela. Frozen meat and offal arrived from Brazil, Australia, New Zealand, Canada and the U.S.A.

SECTION IV

INLAND BARGE TRAFFIC

The Port is not used by Inland Barge Traffic.

SECTION V

WATER SUPPLY

1. Source of supply for (a) the district and (b) shipping.

(a) With the exception of four houses and two hotels, supplied by British Rail from their well at Denton, the district is served by the Mid-Sussex Water Company's supply from their well at Poverty Bottom. Both supplies are chlorinated.

(b) The West side of the Harbour is supplied by the Mid-Sussex Water Company. The East side of the Harbour derives its supply from the British Rail source.

2. Reports of Tests for contamination.

104 samples before treatment and 61 samples of treated water from British Rail's sources were submitted for analysis by their Medical Department. A number of samples of the raw water were not up to standard and investigations so far have not revealed the cause. Analyses improved somewhat towards the end of the year. The supply is ample in quantity.

2 samples were taken from vessels from foreign ports and both were reported satisfactory.

12 samples were taken by the Mid-Sussex Water Company and all were satisfactory.

25 samples were taken by the department. These were also satisfactory.

3. Precautions taken against contamination of hydrants and hosepipes.

West-side: Hydrants and hosepipes are in charge of the turn-cock of the Mid-Sussex Water Company and are stored under suitable conditions. Before filling tanks, the hoses are flushed through.

East-side: Equipment is well maintained and under the care of a responsible employee of British Rail and is suitably stored. Water is run to waste before filling ships' tanks.

4. Number and sanitary condition of water boats and powers of control by Authority.

No water boats are employed at this Port.

SECTION VI

PUBLIC HEALTH (SHIPS) REGULATIONS 1966

1. List of infected areas

Arrangements for the preparation and amendment of the list, the form of the list, the persons to whom it is supplied and the procedure for supplying to those persons

The W.H.O. Epidemiological Record is received by Tuesday of each week. A list of infected areas is extracted and copies sent the same day to The Surveyor of Waterguard Customs, Senior Pilot, Deputy Port Medical Officer, Assistant Medical Inspector of Aliens and local shipping agents.

2. Radio Messages

- (a) Arrangements for sending permission by radio for ships to enter the district. (Regulation 13).

The Port is not a radio transmitting port. In emergency, the Divisional Shipping and Port Manager, British Rail, Newhaven, would pass permission to the Post Office Radio Station, Niton, who would dispatch the signal to the ship in question.

- (b) Arrangements for receiving messages by radio from ships and acting thereon. (Regulations 14 (1)a and (2)).

Messages are received by the Post Office Radio Station, Niton and passed to the Port's Medical Officer or Health Inspector. Replies could be transmitted through the same channels.

3. Notification otherwise than by radio (Regulation 14 (1) (b))

Arrangements for receiving notification otherwise than by radio and for acting thereon

Apart from the Health Department's office which is adjacent to the West side of the Port, there is now a Port Health Office adjacent to the Ferry Ramp on the East side with telephone connected. Both Port Health Inspectors have telephones installed at their homes and there is always one on call. H.M. Customs and the Harbour Authority co-operate readily in passing information.

4. Mooring Stations (Regulations 22 to 30)

Situation of stations and any standing directions issued under these Regulations.

There are no designated Mooring Stations. In the event of action under the Regulations becoming necessary, any berth at the Railway Quay or North Quay would be used for the purpose.

5. Arrangements for (a) Hospital accommodation for infectious disease (other than Smallpox - see Section VIII).

Foredown Infectious Diseases Hospital at Portslade is available for cases of infectious disease.

(b) Surveillance and follow up of contacts.

No set routine has been laid down to deal with such contacts, but arrangements are made by the Medical Officer of Health in each case to ensure that the contact is warned to watch out for appropriate symptoms and, if necessary, to report to his own doctor. In appropriate cases the Medical Officer of Health of the District to which the person is proceeding is warned. In cases of serious risk, the contact can be kept under surveillance at the Foredown Isolation Hospital for a suitable period.

(c) Cleansing and disinfection of ships, persons, clothing and other articles.

Equipment is available in the Port Health Department for the disinfection of ships, persons, clothing and other articles.

SECTION VII

SMALLPOX

1. Name of Isolation Hospital to which Smallpox cases are sent from the District.

Smallpox cases would normally be admitted to the River Hospital, Long Reach, Dartford, Kent.

2. Arrangements for transport of such cases to that hospital by ambulance, giving the name of the authority responsible for the ambulance and the vaccinal state of the ambulance crews.

The Ambulance Authority is the East Sussex County Council which has earmarked an ambulance for the conveyance of smallpox or suspected smallpox cases and has arranged for the provision of protective clothing to the ambulance personnel, all of whom are in a satisfactory vaccinal state.

3. Names of Smallpox Consultants available.

Dr. H. S. Banks, "Ranmore", Fir Tree Road, Leatherhead, Surrey.

Dr. W. S. Parker, Royal York Buildings, Brighton.

4. Facilities for Laboratory Diagnosis of Smallpox.

The Virus Reference Laboratory of the Central Public Health Laboratory, Colindale Avenue, London, N.W.9, telephone number 01 205 7041, provides full facilities for the laboratory diagnosis of smallpox. Specimens may either be sent direct or via the Public Health Laboratory, Brighton.

SECTION VIII

VENEREAL DISEASES

Information as to the location, days and hours of the available facilities for the diagnosis and treatment of venereal disease among Merchant Seamen under International arrangements, including in-patient treatment and the steps taken to make these facilities known to seamen.

The following details relate to the available facilities for the diagnosis and treatment of venereal disease among merchant seamen, in common with the local population.

Royal Sussex County Hospital, Brighton

Male

Mondays 3.30 p.m. - 6.00 p.m.
Wednesdays 9.30 a.m. - 12 noon
Thursdays 2.00 p.m. - 4.00 p.m.
Fridays 10.30 a.m. - merchant seamen,
only if about to sail.

Female

Tuesdays.. .. 3.30 p.m. - 5.30 p.m.
Thursdays 10.00 a.m. - 12 noon

Merchant seamen about to sail can be seen on any day.

In-patient treatment is also arranged, if necessary, by the afore-mentioned hospital.

This information is made available by the Port Health Inspector on boarding ships.

SECTION IX

CASES OF NOTIFIABLE AND OTHER INFECTIOUS DISEASES ON SHIPS

TABLE D

Category	Disease	Number of cases during the year		Number of ships concerned
		Passengers	Crew	
Cases landed from ships from foreign ports.	Malaria	NIL	1	1
Cases which have occurred on ships from foreign ports but have been disposed of before arrival.	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Cases landed from other ships.	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL

Short account of measures taken on arrival by ships of (a) any cases of smallpox, cholera, plague, yellow fever, typhus, or relapsing fever excluded in Table D (b) any suspected case of such disease.

(a) No cases of smallpox, cholera, plague, yellow fever, typhus or relapsing fever occurred on ships arriving during the year.

- (b) No suspected cases of such disease occurred on ships arriving during the year.

SECTION X

OBSERVATIONS ON THE OCCURANCE OF MALARIA IN SHIPS

One case of malaria arrived at the port during the year. This involved a member of the crew of the Djungo which had come from Abidjan, Ivory Coast, West Africa. He was admitted to Foredown Hospital for treatment.

SECTION XI

MEASURES TAKEN AGAINST SHIPS INFECTED WITH OR SUSPECTED OF PLAGUE

No measures were taken as there were no ships infected with or suspected of plague.

SECTION XII

MEASURES AGAINST RODENTS IN SHIPS FROM FOREIGN PORTS

1. Procedure for inspection of ships for rats

Where possible the Port Health Inspectors examine vessels for the presence of rats and particular attention is paid to ships arriving from foreign ports.

2. Arrangements for the Bacteriological or Pathological examination of rodents with special reference to rodent plague, including the number of rodents sent for examination during the year.

Arrangments exist for the examination of rodents from ships when necessary at the Public Health Laboratory at Brighton.

No specimens were sent during 1970.

3. Arrangments in the district for deratting ships, the methods used and if done by a commercial contractor, the name of the contractor.

The port is a designated approved port for the purpose.

Trapping, poisoning and gassing are available. The contractors carrying out this work are Associated Fumigators Limited, Rat Souris Limited and Rentokil (Marine Division).

4. Progress in the rat proofing of ships.

Ships using the port are mainly Cross Channel passenger and cargo vessels with a high degree of rat-proofing and little harbourage. Rat proofing is good in modern vessels.

If any excessive temporary harbourage is discovered, the Master is required to deal with same.

TABLE E

RODENTS DESTROYED DURING THE YEAR IN SHIPS FROM FOREIGN PORTS

Category	Number
Black Rats	Nil
Brown Rats	Nil
Species not known	Nil
Sent for examination	Nil
Infected with plague	Nil

TABLE F

DERATTING CERTIFICATES AND DERATTING EXEMPTION CERTIFICATESISSUED DURING THE YEAR FOR SHIPS FROM FOREIGN PORTS

H.C.N.	Other fumigant (State method)	After Trapping	After Poisoning	Total	Number of Deratting Exemption Certificates Issued	Total Certificates Issued
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	33	33

The total amount of fees collected for certificates amounted to £92 - 18 - Od.

SECTION XIII

TABLE G

INSPECTION OF SHIPS FOR NUISANCESINSPECTIONS AND NOTICES

Nature and number of inspections	Notices Served		Result of serving notice
	Statutory	Others	
Foreign going 220	Nil	7	Not known
Coastwise 21	Nil	2	Not known
TOTAL 241	Nil	9	Nil

Eight verbal notices were issued to cleanse galleys, washrooms, refrigerators and one to renew a defective W.C. pan.

SECTION XIV

PUBLIC HEALTH (SHELL FISH)

There are no Shellfish or layings within the jurisdiction of the Newhaven Port Health Authority.

SECTION XV

MEDICAL INSPECTION OF ALIENS AND COMMONWEALTH IMMIGRANTS

1. List of Medical Inspectors holding Warrants of Appointment (at 31.12.70)

- (a) Dr. J. L. Cotton, Port Medical Officer of Health.
- (b) Dr. R. Alexander, Deputy Port Medical Officer of Health.
- (c) Dr. B. W. Barras.
- (d) Dr. G. N. Coad.
- (e) Dr. M. H. Draisey.
- (f) Dr. M. F. Raeburn.

2. List of other staff engaged on this work

Mrs. A. E. Brown - Attendant
Mrs. D. Phillips - Attendant
Mrs. M. V. Burgess - Attendant

3. Organisation of work

A Medical Inspector attends all arrivals during the period 0900 hours and 1800 hours and the duty doctor in Newhaven is available if required for any arrival between 1800 hours and 0900 hours. A Lady Attendant meets every boat and calls out the duty doctor if required.

4. Nature and Amount of Aliens Traffic

Medical Examination of Aliens - Aliens Order, 1953

- (i) Number of ships arriving carrying aliens - 1,251
- (ii) Total number of arriving aliens (excluding crews) - 84,020
- (iii) Total number of Aliens refused permission to land - 150
- (iv) Total number of aliens medically examined - 484
- (v) Reports and Certificates for aliens medically examined:-

Nature of Report or Certificate		Total number of Reports & Certificates Issued	Aliens NOT PERMITTED to land
A	Unsound mind or mentally defective	-	-
B(1)	Undesirable for medical reasons	2	2
B(2)	(a) Inability to support	-	-
	(b) Likely to require medical treatment	1	-
	(c) Inability to support <u>and</u> likely to require medical treatment	1	-
C	Conditionally landed for further medical examination	1	-
TOTALS		5	2

The annual numbers of inward aliens arriving at Newhaven from 1945 to 1970 are given in the following table:-

<u>Year</u>	<u>Inward Aliens</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Inward Aliens</u>
1945	17,911	1958	41,030
1946	26,376	1959	39,146
1947	31,551	1960	40,440
1948	41,412	1961	44,610
1949	48,127	1962	46,558
1950	49,521	1963	68,207
1951	51,918	1964	75,684
1952	52,104	1965	59,404
1953	51,084	1966	63,569
1954	54,652	1967	65,241
1955	58,410	1968	68,843
1956	49,934	1969	76,608
1957	43,330	1970	84,020

5. Commonwealth Immigrants Act, 1962

Medical Examination of Commonwealth Immigrants

The arrangements regarding the arrival of vessels carrying Commonwealth Immigrants are similar to those in respect of Aliens and all the Medical Inspectors also hold warrants of appointment as Medical Inspectors of Commonwealth Immigrants.

Medical examinations during the twelve months ending 31st December, 1970:-

- | | | |
|-------|--|-------|
| (i) | Total number of arriving Commonwealth citizens subject to control under the Act. | 5,460 |
| (ii) | Total number of Commonwealth citizens refused permission to land. | 28 |
| (iii) | Total number of Commonwealth citizens medically examined. | 7 |
| (iv) | Reports and Certificates for Commonwealth citizens medically examined:- | |

Nature of Report or Certificate	Number of Reports or Certificates Issued	Number of Commonwealth Citizens refused entry
A Suffering from mental disorder	-	-
B(1) Undesirable for medical reasons	-	-
B(2) Likely to require major medical treatment	1	-

The annual numbers of Commonwealth Immigrants arriving at Newhaven from July, 1962, when the provisions of the Commonwealth Immigrants Act, 1962, came into force, are given in the following table:-

<u>Year</u>	<u>Commonwealth Immigrants</u>
1962	4,004
1963	5,390
1964	5,070
1965	5,081
1966	5,738
1967	5,194
1968	4,582
1969	5,217
1970	5,460

6. Accommodation for Medical Inspection and Examination

As in previous years, most of the medical examinations were carried out on board the car ferries. This is not entirely satisfactory but avoids the problems of taking Aliens and Commonwealth Immigrants, who in certain cases may be car drivers and passengers, to the medical inspection room and then back to the ship.

SECTION XVI

MISCELLANEOUS

1. Arrangements for burial on shore of persons who have died on board ship from infectious diseases

The bodies of persons who have died on board ship from infectious disease would be removed to Foredown Hospital, Portslade, where they would remain until burial or cremation.

2. Food Inspection. Imported Food Regulations, 1968

Report by Port Health Inspector

East Quay

During 1970 there was a further large increase of imported foods at Fisher and Duforest Limited's berths at East Quay. The main increases involved tomatoes, citrus fruit, frozen meat and offal, bananas and potatoes. The firm report an overall increase of some 65% over the figures for 1969.

The diverted banana boat 'Golfito', mentioned in last year's report, resulted in the introduction of regular importations of this fruit from the West Indies, Ivory Coast and Surinam.

There was a further large increase in the arrival of citrus fruit from the Mediterranean, the Argentine, Canada and U.S.A. There were also regular shipments of tomatoes mainly from the Canary Islands, and frozen meat and offal from Canada and the U.S.A. showed an increase on the previous year.

Also imported at East Quay were tinned fruit and vegetables, shrimps and prawns, chinese rabbit, chinese egg, turkey meat and skins, butter, lard, sardines, maize, melons, onions and grapes.

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Number of boats</u>
Tomatoes and cucumbers.. .. .	28
Frozen meat and offal	26
Citrus Fruit	69
Potatoes	29
Maize	1
Wine	8
Onions.. .. .	6
Bananas	20
Carrots	2
Grapes.. .. .	7
Melons.. .. .	1
Butter and lard	1

A number of ships' cargo was described as "general" with mixed cargo consisting mainly of wine, onions, fruit, tinned fruit and juices.

During the year a bulk wine terminal opened at East Quay in premises formerly used by British Rail. It was anticipated that one boat a month would deliver initially, accelerating in due course to one a week.

Inspection of food imported at East Quay

Tomatoes.. .. .	17	Lemons.. .. .	5
Tinned plums.. .. .	2	Melons.. .. .	8
Oranges	27	Grapes.. .. .	3
Grapefruit	11	Shrimps	1
Tinned tomatoes	5	Chinese Rabbit.. .. .	1
Onions	14	Turkey skins	2
Frozen meat and offal	28	Butter.. .. .	1
Celery	1	Lard	1
Carrots	7	Turkeys	1
Radishes.. .. .	1	Tinned melons	1
Potatoes.. .. .	27	Sardines	1
Bananas	10	Cucumbers	1

Generally speaking cargoes of food arrived in a good condition. Failures were mainly due to faulty refrigeration, crushing in transit, overloading of ships and cargoes loaded wet in the country of export.

The following items were condemned:-

Potatoes	192 tons 1 cwt. 56 lbs.	Decomposition associated with wetness
Onions	29 tons 13 cwts.	Decomposition associated with wetness
Oranges	106 boxes (45 lbs. per box)	Decomposed.
Lard	1 x 28 lb. box	Contamination
Butter	1 x 56 lb. box	Contamination
Lambs Liver	1 x 10 lb. tin	Decomposed
Beef kidney	1 x 20 lb. carton	Decomposed
Orange juice	94 x 19 oz. tins	Crushed, pierced and leaking cans.
Carrots	27 x 28 lb. bags	Decomposed
Melons	8 bags	Mould

One consignment of Canadian rindless pork back fat left without inspection or certification. A Canadian veterinary officer flew over, inspected the product at the quayside and produced the necessary certificates.

Inspection of Food ex Cross Channel Ferries from Dieppe

A large range of foodstuffs was imported in containers on the "roll on - roll off" system. This trade, particularly in French frozen cartoned beef and carcass beef, continues to expand, there being 318 containers through the port as compared with 188 in 1969.

All frozen cartoned beef was inspected at the port and carcass meat cargoes were checked for certificates and sent under seal for examination at the inland destination.

Apart from French beef, there were 6 containers of offal from Botswana and small amounts of fish, pate, salami and sausages.

The food examined was all well presented and packed and no condemnations were necessary.

INSPECTIONS

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Number of Inspections</u>									
Carcass Meat.. .. .	177	(Certifications only)								
Cartoned frozen meat.. .. .	141									
Cheese	8									
Tomatoes.. .. .	2									
Cauliflowers.. .. .	1									
Butter	7									
Apples	2									
Eggs.. .. .	1									
Lettuces.. .. .	1									
Beans	2									
Marrows	1									
Cucumbers	1									
Cherries.. .. .	1									
Salami	2									
Pate'.. .. .	4									
Sausages.. .. .	2									
Plums	2									
Peaches	4									
Sweetcorn	1									
Grapes	1									
Onions	1									
Oranges	2									
Fish.. .. .	3									

Food Sampling

34 samples were taken as follows:-

Chemical

1 Pate' de foi	Meat content up to standard
1 Chicken Galetine	Meat content up to standard

Bacteriological

1 edible snails..	.. ..	..No salmonella organisms isolated
1 hare pate)		
1 duck pate)		
1 pheasant pate )	.. ..	..All sterile
1 goose pate)		
1 pasteurised whole egg (Chinese)		Satisfactory
2 French pate ..	.. ..	..No salmonella organisms isolated
21 French frozen boneless beef ..	..	..No salmonella organisms isolated
1 French sausage meat ..	.. ..	..No salmonella organisms isolated
1 French salami..	.. ..	..No salmonella organisms isolated
1 frozen cooked prawns ..	.. ..	..No salmonella organisms isolated

(b) Clearance of vessels from infected areas

With the increasing number of vessels arriving from infected areas, particularly those associated with the spread of Cholera, more time was spent on this work involving checking on crew's health and vaccination certificates. Arrangements were made for vaccination to be carried out in Newhaven where necessary and doctors' signatures were authenticated.

(c) Generally

Port health work during the year involved 206 hours overtime, mainly at weekends and included turn-outs in the small hours to clear arriving vessels.

This work, involving 24 hours standby on alternative weeks, was beginning to become onerous towards the end of the year. Alternative arrangements for time off were agreed and will compensate for the tie involved.

PASSENGER TRAFFIC, 1970

INCOMING

MONTH	ALIEN	BRITISH	COMMONWEALTH	TOTAL
JANUARY	1,585	1,429	118	3,132
FEBRUARY	1,162	1,043	72	2,277
MARCH	6,244	4,240	200	10,684
APRIL	2,509	11,391	416	14,316
MAY	4,195	8,759	302	13,256
JUNE	9,491	17,767	509	27,767
JULY	22,598	36,987	735	60,320
AUGUST	20,327	53,007	1,633	74,967
SEPTEMBER	9,008	31,834	886	41,728
OCTOBER	2,820	7,544	289	10,653
NOVEMBER	1,448	2,166	169	3,783
DECEMBER	2,633	2,208	133	4,974
TOTALS	84,020	178,375	5,462	267,587

OUTGOING

JANUARY	1,769	1,292	80	3,141
FEBRUARY	1,144	1,179	117	2,440
MARCH	3,773	11,674	460	15,907
APRIL	5,769	5,834	310	11,913
MAY	4,390	11,636	547	16,573
JUNE	5,246	19,655	634	25,535
JULY	21,661	45,883	1,219	68,763
AUGUST	24,272	41,748	1,502	67,522
SEPTEMBER	10,682	15,560	593	26,835
OCTOBER	2,302	4,405	200	6,907
NOVEMBER	1,345	1,401	84	2,830
DECEMBER	2,670	2,093	196	4,959
TOTALS	85,023	162,360	5,942	253,325

